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# OTfrut x aitus <br> CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

VOL. XI

ELLEN ; OR, THE ORCHARD-MAN'S
DAUGHTER. From thc Lamp.) (Continued.)
While Billy was in hearng, Mrs. Buckley dared not say a word ; but when he was gone
she began-"Ah! God will have it in store for you, my
boy ; mark my words for it He will ; and you'll

## sooner or later." "Tis no wonder if he was undutitul,' sai

 Sophy, "whenfather before him."
"Do you dare say that to my face, you impudent hussey? I was well in my way of makng
fine ladies of ye Mray Sunday; but I don't blame
 ye, tise all your good father's cong, he wont
correct ye, only encourages e to give me ino-
lence ; you deserre to have me knock your head ganst the wall,' said Mrs. Buckley, contenting herself, howerer, with giving Soph's's hair a
smart pull, and seading her crying to the bedroom. mart puli, and seading her cryyng to the bedron
 have every morring it was posshbe, and what
with comments on Charleg Noonan's death, and
Mrs. Noonan's not having a wake, and Norry Mrs. Noonan's not having a wake, and Nort
Catil's impulence, and the undutiful conduct Catil's inpudence, and the undutiful conduct husband, she was not silent during her prepara she got into a more amiable nood, and desired
her daughter Jane to coax Sophy out ; but Sohy woull not be coaxed; and then some of best of the breakfist was sent into her wilh wo not to be stabborn, not to be breaking her proo
noother's heart. This done, Mrs. Buckley an her other children breaksatsted and gossipped, nor
was subject wanting. Mrs. Buclkey told all the naws she lad heard or pryed out in ther candlegighting rounds, and Sophy related all, she ha gathered at the well, where she had spent a pre
cious morning hour listenng to all the itle talle hat went on itere concerning

Lt was all well, or seemingly so, until Billy "Well, was he rery mad? He didn't eat
nuch,', said Mrs. Buckier, examining the basket.
 and wictedness was babitual in the farmily.
"He was cool enough,' said the boy; " h
dit me to tell youl, that if $y$ you didn't care to lins conforts, he'd care for binself; that he wa
aiter taking a pot of porter and a glass before after taking a pot of porter and a glass before
went, and that it was not the only one hed take
"-uay.
"Wisha, wstha, Gool help me ! hell be on the And her words were verified, for that weels him did not give one whiole day to work. The in-
temperance of one day had to be slept of on the next, and so it vent on ; Mrs. Buckley, on he part, spending her time in idle complaints anon
the neighbors, some of whom sympathised wit lier when present, but very few of the well
disposed really pitied her ; and yet she was truly an object of compassion-only to think what she was, and what slue might have been ; the respon-
siblity that was lers, and her sad neglect of her sibutity that was hers, and her sad neglect of her very clever tradesman, earning on an a arerag easy and good-natured dispostion, and fo he han possessed the blessing of a sensible good wife,
he would llave borne a very fair character, and have been very' inderendent in his way. Naturally he had nil laste for the alehonse, but the
discomfort of lis home was so great, and the neglect of his comborts hecoming erery day its stimulants, and was in far way of becoming habitual drunkard.
As to Mrs. Bucbley, she had no very glaring
vice; at least none tlat would beep her withoul vite ; at least none that would beep hier withoul
the pale of intercourse with her neighbors. In the pale of intercourse with her neighbors. In
one sense, her moral character mas without blem. Ish ; and though fond of feasting, sle was not a lhe less dangerous or disesififying, for sthe was a
neglectful vife and mother, and an idle, extravagant, gossiper. Si was a scantal blasphemed in a passion, and labitually profane
the name of God and she was all this to the the name of Gou ; and she was all tist to
scandat of four unfortunate. beings shlom sue ha brouglit into the world, and whose prospects o carthly enioyment she was as surelf destroying as she was their right to to lappy eternity. An
she minght have so difierent, so rich in making sight use of Gou's blessings ; but she seldom o never thonght of Him, though His holy vame Mr. Buckler spent that week lus wife in running lither and tlither, borrowing and takiug ou credit those nccessaries and lux. luxu
ries which lis refula work al other times instred.
return to Norry Cabill. Having left
 Mannx coming out, after having spoken a ie
blunt words of kindness to the widow, ing half-a-crown into Willie's hand. Norry vas not long in preparing a fine pot of tea; ; slye
nduced Mrs. Noonan to partake of a cup; badly, but Norry would not allow her, but took inn one herself; and as she sav the refreshment op, and saw it bring back the life-blood to the he would bare been the happest of beings hat moment, were it not for the recollection of her broken promise. Poor Mrs. Noonan, ho what a strange effect it had on ber; it was scarcely taken when she fainoted-fainted from
sheer weakness; it was many months since sh ad taken any thing so good; scarcely, indeed eep up her strength, for she could not bear see her sick husband want for any comfort; and
at that time there was no Mercy institution in couty, the pious sisters of which would har brought bun those little luxuries, so grateful and
necessary to the consumptive pationt. Norry good heart 'bled for Mrs. Noonan,' as she woul express it herself. She felt she almost owed her
ife to her care, for Mrs. Noonan had attended er in a bad ierer, when the while world seemed many dilemmas, Norry thought she could ever io too nuch for her, and yet how little ul that she could not affiord to de vote a few day entirely to comfort and assist Mrs. Noonan, ard
care for her sick boy, who was yery ill, and fecare for her sick boy, who was very ill, and fe
verish; but it was another effect of her thought ess imprudence and want of forethought in pro naing from work : her domg so would only nak matters worse; if it allowed her to be use in
one way, it would prevent her being of assistance in another. So, baving settled a pillow on the
litlle table near the corpse, aud made Mrs
ind Noonar place her weary head thereoun ; and hav
ing left a drink by Willie, she had to go, glad to bey were getting on
Mrs. Noonan spent a lonesome, anxious day
nesome for her husband, and uneasy about he ittle hoy. Not many of the neighbors called nd such as dut, made very cold, commonplace inquuries. Mrs. Noonan was not popular in the
parish; some called ber twean, some 'stand-off,' some selfish, and some said they did not know
what to make of her. As to the first charge, the only proot they could adduce was, that she never
joined in giving a feast or a tea-drinking, that she was rery provident and careful in trifles; that lue took in fine things to make up, on her own ing more than they spent, and though he said ing herself, that she bad enough to do minding
the house and children. But Mry. Noonan, by her good management, had the time to spare, and she thought it was much better to be profitably employed, than to be idle, and so she was mean.
The only foundation for the second charge was, hat Mrs. Noonan was not at all fond of going talk, nor of encouraging them to 1dle their ine in hers. When her husband was in health, and therr circumstances good, she might eastly have found tume to indulge such propensity, but and every thing in it scrupulously neat, and her busband and children's cloties tidy, and well her own family, that she laad no tine to interfere with the affairs of others, or tals UFer them.leaning on her arms orer the half-door, watching eard to say, 'that she would not be bothered telling that woman anything; that she surpassed
her entirely; that if you were telling her the most extraordinary things that erer came to pass,
that she would not take her hands out of the rashug-tub to listen to you, but go on scrubbing away, and drowning your voice, so as you
couldn't hear yourself speak.' Such scemug indifference to the concerns of others uo doub
lett Mrs. Noonan open to the third chargeselfishness. It must be so, for many of her neighbors had experienced that selfisbness, in a
strict sense, could not possbly be laid to Mrs. strict sense, could not possibly be laid to Mrs.
Noonan's charge. Many knew well that where there was a sick person in a house that Mrs. Noonan could find time to make inquiries, and assist an inexperienced mother or daughter to
make a syrup or drink, and gire a little pecuniary, aid, too, if it was much needed; that it was, perchanice, thai made some say they did not know what to make of her. No; Mrs.
Noonan was not a favorite; s ome even dislifed
by their husbands ; and some were now glay
say that, as great a pattern as she was, she had not the more luck. Foolish reasoners; they
had to learn that though the Lord, for His own wise though mysterious ends, chooses to tr
those He loves-to appoint a season of proba hose He loves-to appoint a season of proba
tion and tribulations to them, yet that their mis fortunes are of a widely different nature fro
he punshment He inflicts on those who fear Him not, nor keep His law ; and that thoug he just man nay suffer for a time, yet rery rare
are the instances where the Lord does not re vard, even in an eartily way, the persererance ing, which blessing they have earned by the e But Hough Mrs. No was not the ordnary nature of their feeling ausing them to withhold their sympathy fron her in her present bereavement ; people can for-
give casily those whon they consider subjects or pity, rather than envy, and Mrs. Noonan' acter, that they might have been wholly forgot en in ber present position, but for the feeling
that was got up against her by her unamiabl neighbor. Mrs. Buckley, practised gossiper a which might deceive the most unprejudiced;ood when it suited ber purpose. That sha would not bave a public wake for such a good
unexceptionable husband, was orime darl nexceptionable husband, was crime dark enoug
in therr eyes; but when they were told that was all a sham her wanting money-that it wh very convenient for her to turn every thing into
ready cash to cheat her creditors; and that she would have got a parish coffin, only that she
Mrs. Buckley, threatened to malke a slow of he she did so, then the exclamations against he
knew no restraint'; all agreed in Mris. Buckley's nnew no restraint'; all agreed in Mrs. Buckley
resolve io 'let her brew as she baked, not

Though Mrs. Noonan's afliction was too dee oo admit of being much increased by the shghts eglect and unkindness. The first nigbt of the wake Norry Cabll and herself were almost alone midnight, and asked if his wife was gove home hat erening.
is She left
"She evening.
"She left
oine down here,' said he, 'and I'd buse come yself, but there was no one to look after the was a wise man, though, to belicve ber. suppose she is coshering in some of her haunts
and this is no place for such talk,' continued But this is no place for such talk,' continueu
ichard Mannix, as he sat down. He bad been there about two houss when bis wife ran in, looking fushed and excited, and very
much confused when she saw her husband, tho' he did try to put a bold tace on it. He looked
"went. 1 ?! be murdered," said she, when he was
gone; as I was coming down here Sophy Buck-
ey stopped me, and she's such a good poor soul y stopped me, and she's such a good poor soul here's always such pleasant company there on orgets the time, and there she kept ime ever
ince.' And Mra. Mannix talked so loud an o much, and so little in keeping with the awful scene belore her, that Mrs. Noonan would have been very glad it she lad gone away; but Mrs. Mannix expressed her intention to stay there til morning. However, seeing no refreshinent combeing almost entirely on her side, she consented the kitchen, Noorry laving brought down her own bed when it was duak, lioping to induce Mrs. Noonan to stretch. For three nights poor Char-
les Noonan's remains were waked Richard les Noonan's remains were waked, Richard Man-
us and one or two of the neigbbors whom could influence sharing the lonesome ratch. the day of interment drew near, Mrs. Noonan began to feel more bitterly the desertion of her
neiglhbors. Her busband's clothes bad been disneighbors. Her busband's clothes bad been lained ; but how was it to be borne to the grave?
She had calculated that some of Charle's's friends, by whom he was greatly liked, would bave of fered to perform this last sad act of friendship towards him ; but none of thern came forward, could not find courage to make the request. The ntmost exertions she. could make would not nable ber to bire a hearse. Howerer, the
ore the interment, just as she bad de-
Norry that the lat:er should go out and hire a donkey and cart for the purpose,
Richard Mannus came in, and said some of the neighbors would like to know at what hour in the mornagg the burial rould be, as they in:ended to
take poor Charley's remains on their shoulders.

Noonan. It surely speaks nobleness of mind to
be more sensible of kindness than alive to injuries. Mrs. Noonan was so affected that she
could scarcly sob out her grateful thanks for the ardy kindness. Norry Cabill thought it must
be Richard Mannix that prevailed with them; but it was not so: it wresailed when with them sar the really handsome coffin Mrs. Noonan bad pro cured they began to think that she was not quite
so bad as it was said. At all events, they be came remorseful of revenging on poor Charle
the fults attributed to bis widow. May ell, the morning came-the sweet, dew pleasanter his bright beams were not there to mock the nourning in that little home. The
hour bad come, the dreaded hour, to Nelly, that she would hear the agonizing sound of the heavy
hammer beating in those cruel nails that would hammer beating in those cruel nails that would
close for ever from her sight the face of hum She had anticipated from the hour he died thos eartrending moments. Every stroke went likik
thorn her only consolation then was to think of the
nails that pierced the tender hands of her dear Saviour, and to unite her sufferings to HIs.-
Quietly, and without any loud wailing, she fol enjoyed the privilege of her class, to ste the
last rite pain to the departed. It was a loneome little funeral, only attended by the collinbearers and their relievers-no women but the
vidow and Norry. Ah, women are liarder to e disabused, or at least to acknowledge bein cially when it is one of their own sex that under condemnation: in waywardness rather than
risdom, they are tenacious of first impressions. ut if Charles are tenacious of first impressions. array, it was rich in the sincerity of teling of
those who attended If thefre" wos no thrilling vall, there was no jesting, or thoughtless laugh lemn; and when the bural service was over, no ompliment in his power, would venture to vite her to an ale-house to be treated. The
knew such a proposal would be the greatest af Norry remained after the rest had departed, an as they kneit and wept over the grave, a sof
suinner shower fell on the green turf. Mrs. Noonan raised her eyes to Heaven and thanked
God. It may be superstition, but the sad heart ooks for such signs as these times, and if
come it will bless them and will be soolled

Norry Cabill, os we
wn vas very glad when she offered to share it with not dangerous fever. He had never assked, poor Hoy, about his father. He understood it all.His mother was now very badly able to car howerer unswillingly, to yield to Norry's entreaies on their return from the funeral, to go to mittung in her attendance, and the more so as sha saw how depindent they were on her endea vors.
When night came Norry thought the best rink she could give Mrs. Noonan to make he had steadily refused taking anything of the kind ince her husband's death; but Norry resolved rightfully weak and low. The porter was pre pared accordingly, but though Norry knelt and Noonan lo taste the porter

Only taste it just to please me, and see how brought you,' said Norry.
orror of it Ny nice-too nice; but I have a nd no m, Norry; and as to poison, 'tis that horror of anything in the shape of drink, Norry? "To be sure you have, of taking too much of ", but when one is low, and in want of it, sure
dere can te no harm in taking it, Mrs. Noonan.' No, Norry, if one could make certain that "Yef'd be able to stop when they ought.'
"You need not dread that, anyhow, Mrs
Noonan
"But
"But I do dread it, Norry, though I bave my but I tremble to think of putting myself in the nd I will tell you all. sit down there, Norry, serration of the ruin and sorrow it brought. It nade a great impression on me, seeing that
was almost an eye-witness of it myself. When I was a slip of a girl I was stopping with a rela-
ton of my father's in the country, and she had cousin, a very comfortable rich farmer livog close by. He died, and left one son, with
plenty of means and a fine farm. Well, the
widow, a young hearty grief,"ad fretting after bim, and all the old
women about were coming and making much of solake notice that betore this time she wa deat never known to take anything that would gect her, no more than you or. I. Well, out of nature for her, they used to make her take ang glass of puich or a pot of porter at aghth,
nd when sle'd be in low spirits, 'to comfort he poor heart,' as theg'd say, and stre enough she
found it comfort her, and sle stuek to it, and before long she found that she had no comfor alk of the parish. Her son was a growing-up Was constantly out of her senses with driak, shet
ould not look after hum properly, and so he fitl check him, 'ils only natural to think that he
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 nhed in a murder. saw him mysif ging
by hand-cuffed, and cursmg he mintortunat, ingcond see in a das's walk, and all houry mann as
reat pity for lis father's soia, for bee fad been rery honest, well-comducted iman, and was of
very decent famm. We.ll, he nofinturat made bin say he forgate his mother, and pray
 isw weeks sle was beggiug from dhar to don

was found in a bog-hole, and every one said fue bog and fell in. The remembrance of tha woman and her son never left my heart since
and tis no wonder, Norry, that I should have : Chrore of comforting myself with the likes.every day, and many of them conian from the
saine cause, drowning ther sorrow, is they ay Ch, no, Norry, but making it much worne, and
danning their souls. [Door Clarley used to way here was not a worse exil spirit ull hell han when I'd 1 ring thin a drink of porter, seemg it strong in lumself, when he'd be pressing we:
join lim, 'Charley,' r'd say, 'take care, would

"Sure, Mrs, Noman, ifar, 'ti, myself that
would be far from asking you
thought any larm would come out on
Truov that well, Norry; that it is all gond
maybe, little thought the harin they were doing you, Norry, there are people who have had bring others into then, doing the devil's work
"Well, Mis. Nooman, learr, if it inn't you has. gain to comfort theru. Sure there's trulii and Oh, Norry, if there is any good in me at all we be?
"True, for you, Mrs. Noonan ; but see how
some won't take the grace that lle'd give uly all,
" Yes, Norry, we all get sulficunt grace to do bessings: I think, that the Lord gives to some
bore others. What did T deserve from Him hat He gave me sober, good parents, that "Of a surety,' said Norry, 'tis the greatest blessing on earth for poor bodies to have good her's duty to feed and clothe them, but tis on most thrown.'
"Yes, Norry, if a father starves lis faunily or and sure the nother is worse that a great brute; un in vice and tdle habits, while they them grow matteuld be checked. Of couise 'tis a great and to have him a good husband; for many chilren are brought to disregard the adrice of sood molher when they see her badly treated by
heir: father ; still they most always depend on It may be supposed that vorgis

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|  CHAPTER IV． |  |  |  |  |
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| When Norry returned from the la undry it the vening，Mrs．Noonan had good news for her．－ | deame |  |  |  |
| She showed her tivo pounds which Richard Man－nix had lent ber to set up with，and she and Nor－ry were consulting pleasantly for the rest of theevening on the best plan for setting afloat some |  |  |  |  |
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| little industry．Whaterer was agreed unce whel matters not now to the for a circumstance occured on the following day tntally overthrew |  |  |  |  |
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| when she heard some person in the going there，found the woman with whom |  |  |  |  |
| Norry lodged． <br> Mrs．Noonan told her she had not yet come． |  |  |  |  |
| ＂I wanted to bear all about this nice business they had at the well this evening，said Mrs． <br> Barry． ＂What business？＇said Mrs．Nuonan． |  |  |  |  |
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| Mrs．Barry．＂There was as great a scoldingmatch as was ever heard in the parish at the well this evening；poor Norry got plenty of it， |  |  |  |  |
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| ＂Nothing as I knovr；only her good naturethat did not like to hear one she had a regardfor torn th pieces．＂ |  |  |  |  |
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| ＂It was，then，about you it began，and Norrytook your part，it seems，and I＇m sure told onlythe lonest truth；but，no matter for that ：Sophy |  |  |  |  |
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| Buckley＇s cousin，that lives with quality abovethere，flew at her，and brought up to her how she had pledged her May Sunday gown；andthen Norry，to be sure，told her a little of ber |  |  |  |  |
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| mind；and it came to all but blows between |  |  |  |  |
|  nleteges ter ergem？ |  |  |  |  |
| deny it any how，they tell me．＇IIr．Noonan was greatly shocked and trou－uled；she remembered Norry＇s solemn promise， |  |  |  |  |
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| She began，＇said Norry，＇by saying that you ＂．Oh，what harin，what harm，Norry？What |  |  |  |  |
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| Was not prepared to that that any person whom her had not injured would insent such an odious a aibelent a！her． |  |  |  |  |
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| commit sin for any body．I＇m in dread Cremenwall turu the back of his hand entirely on you |  |  |  |  |
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| what could take you so often to the pawn－office it was such a comfort to him when I told him for |  |  |  |  |
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| if：he was my greatest enemy on earth，I wouldn＇t curse on any man as to take him in to marry |  |  |  |  |
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| oo make this country independent His eloquence roused many from $a$ | sorrow among his numerous fi be was not spared to enjog the | ment judges, and the merciful leanings of Euglish criminal law in avour of the criminal have united |  |  |
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## THE TRÜE WTNNESSYANDTCATHOLICHCHRONCEE

## The Crut Clitutess

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
 At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.



MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861. NEWS OF THE WEEK
The lall in the fury of the rerolutionary storm
in Italp is but the calm that ofteu precedes the heaviest burst of the tempest. The demagoguses and revolutionsts are apparently but drawing feir breauh, and bracing their nerves for the delayed until the French troops shall hare aban-
doned the city ; and thougi no one can preten to fallom. the designs of the astute rulter of France, it would seen as in the were abost
yield to the clanors of the democrats, and recal his army from Rome. He is now in a fatse politle ; and so long as the iuiquity which be in augurated slaill not bare been consumnated, his ormer assoctates, the Italian Carbonari, will no which was first revealed to the world by the dagger of Orsini. Louis Napoleon has done enougli, and more than enough, to alienate th
Conservatire and Cathocic party throughout Euope ; bur, like his prototype Pontius Pilate, until de shail have given orer the Vicar of Cbrist to ent hiond, will sint be thorouglly reconeiled to him. Still to adrance along the downward path winch he ims selected, seems the naevitable desteps, even if be would, or regain the upper air
The Pope's Allocution has created a great rotestaut section of the the anti-Catholic or Siccte may be looked upon as the representative, denounced as a declaration of war against one Cationtic organs it is more justly lauded as frmbut temperate vindication of the rights of
the Hinly See, and of the course pursued by Pius IX since lis. arcession to the Pontufical
ironte. Tluat the feeting of a large portion of We French people is with the latter, is exieter's Pence, which is increasing daily. The imes correspondent reports the financial con-
Hon of the Roman Gorernment as much imroved. There is little of any consequence
rotu Gruat Britain to clironicle; but it seems by o means. uulikely that a casus belle will arise at ni the dispute betwixt Prussia a
In the United States hostilities betwixt North Ind South liare actually commenced, and Fort Suster lias been surtenilered by its Governor
Major Anderion, ro the Secessonists. ForAict tultuerto has bera periectly bloodless; no one was been hurt by the terrific bombardnent; no
no teven seriouls friythened. The Americans arn a way of their own of waging war, of which
most prominent feature is respect for buman 5 ; and whether the bombardment was carried ith puite balls paiuted black so Jook pretend, is tertiain that its effects bare been most is torg, and that the blacks themselves may rove la: 1 alike to North and South. The easures to coerce the seceding States; thougb Unon, or upon what theory the conquered reellious Stales are thenceforward to be govern ed. The miltia hare been called out; Vir-
gintia refuses to respond to the call, and shows igns of a determination to take her place in the
ranks of the Secessonists. The North will furisly readily the required quota of men, but Ken weky, in is said, will gire no aid towards the asiou worse confounded, and poor Mr. Lincoln does not setm to be the right man in the right place in the present emergency.

The Great Flood.- Since our last, Monreal has been the victim of a great and wide curred since the disastrous fire of '52. Nearly, oe-fourth of the City has been laid under water immense amount of valuable property has been
ill, thousands of the poorest class of our fellow-
citizens have been the sufferers by the food lar occurrence in the meinory of that respect able person known as " he oldest inhabitapt".
On Friday and Saturday last, it rained heavily and the thaw thence accruing sent an immense tributaries. The ise on Lake St Lo and t tributaries. The ice on Lake St . Louis gave
way, and came rushing down below the City, but unfortunately its downwards progress wa arrested about Bouciserville, and an mmense
ice dam was formed across the channel of the river. In consequence the waters began to rise on Sunday evening with great rapidity, and by
tell o'clock at ngigt had reached a perpendicula height of some twenty-five feet above their sum mer lesel. The flood spread all over the lower
part of the town; Grifintown was under water and all along Commissioner Street, and by th Custom House, all the stores and cellars in whic were stored large piles of grain, flour, sugar
raluable merchandise of all descriptoons, we valuable merchandise of all descriptions, wee ion of the City, boals, ralts, canoes, and cata marans rudely construc ted from the planks of th rdinary velecty supplind them were.car ied provistons to the poor shivering and famish ing creatures whose tomes bad been ruthlessly taken possession of by the icy cold waters of the St. Lawrence. In the emergency, the About 2 p.are, on Monday afternoon, the cry of fire was raised, and soon it was soon discovered that the Potash Inspection Store was
uruing. The Fire Companies were quickly on the spot, and manfully did they exert themselves hanks to thair courage and energy, was at last ccomplished, but not before property, to a large amount, had been destroyed. The origin of the e is uncertain. To add to the troubles of the ay, the City was in darkness during the night oded.
But the chief sufferers are the poor people of Grifintown, and the adjacent suburbs. Much their property has been destroyed, or seriously injured; their cattle, horses, and pigs have in expectedly did the waters rise on Sunday eren. As an instance, we may mention the case the congregation of St. Stephens church Methodist) in Grifintown. Here the usual
evening Sunday services were being held, but fore they were finished the waters bad risen such a height as to render egress very danger ous to strong men, and altogether impossible for women and children. In consequence, the ma-
jority had to remain inside the building all naght, and were onis delwered from their unpleasan position on Monday morning by means of canoes. Junnery was flooded, and the only access to th tablishment was by means of boats.
Towards dark on Monday evening, the waters commenced to suoside, and continued siowly but steacily falling throughout the following day.No efforts were spared entiver by the Corpora, or by private individuals, lo carry for flooder' districts ; and it is but a bare act of justice to say that upon this, as on evers other occasion of great calanity with which our City has n afflicted, our Protestant fellow-cutizens are rominently forward in every good work, that charity has no limits except ther means, red.
Still much remans to be done. The misery inficted by the flood on the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens is enormous, and calls out loudly or our most acture syrnpathies. These, we are or individual efiorts must be unavailing, it is to be hoped that some orgatised system will be
adopted in which all citizens can combine, and work together for one common end. Food, fuel, clothing-these are the things of which the flooded districts stand mo
Beyond the City, and on the opposite sude of the St. Lawrence, the inuadation has inflicted great damage: Cattle have been swept a way
and drowned; the roads have been submerged; railway bridges have been carried off; and a great part of the level country betwixt Montreal and the Richeleu is under water. To offer any cal-
culation of the money value of the property deculation of the money value of the property
stroyed would be premature; we bave seen howe ver varionsly estimated ar from One Millio to 'Two Millions of dollars.

Plepresentation ay Population. - We hare been asked wheller we consider
"School Question," or the maintenance Equality of Representation betwixt Upper a Lower Canada, as of primary unportance to Ca holics? This ques it in in-consiue ; it is like asking whether the ends, or
neans to those ends, were the more important. We look upon the settlement of the School Question of Upper Canada as an end to be ob-
of Repreentation as the means necessary or we have a moral certainty that that desirable end can be obtaned only through the inluence of the Catholic vote in the legislature. The Whole weight of the Prolestant rote, and the Protestant, will be rast in the scale against it to increase therefore the preponderance of tha te is a sure means to render the end itself attainable. No matter what he may say, or Representation by Population, that is, for in eppresentation by Population, that is, for ote in the Legislature,
events indiff
For whatsoever of Freedom of Education eligious liberty the Catholic minority of UPP Canada enjoy, they are indabted exclusively the political influence of Lower Canada. We
do not pretend that the Catholics of the latter do not pretend that the Catholics of the latter are done more than their dinty, or that they
ven done all their duty towards their persecutd brethren of the West; but the latter must also remember that, but for the Lower Canadian Catholic vote-so intense is the hostility of the "Protestant Reformers" to separate schools - Hose Schools rould be as mpossible in the estern section of the Proriace as they actualy of the United States. Indeed, the one great complaint of the Protestant Reformers against us of Lower Canada is based upon the assist
ance by us given to the Catholic minority their struggles against the plle yoke of State Schoolism which George Brown and the "Pro estant Reformers" lave ever labored to impos upon them. Viewed simply with regard to the bearings of the question upon Catholic interests, there can be no two opnions on the respective merits of "Representation by Population" an Equality of Representation. No one can prehope from Increasing the political influence of
hot he Protestant section of the Province ; or that Representation by Population" will prove any thng but an obstacle towards effecting any real and permanent reform in the system or Catholics in Upper Canada be to-day in any respect superior to that of Catholics in the United State is is due, not to the greater honesty or liberality of Upper Canadian Protestantism, but to the political influence of Catholic Lover Canada in the Legislature. By diminishing the weight this mfluence, or by increasing the political onbere no prospe of gainng anything. The fate of Catholic Separate Schools is doomed, the instant that
Representation by Population becomes un fait accompli.
But is it right? Is it a clange which the Catholics of Canada have no moral right to refuse For if it is, no mater what its consequences, in is a clange that should be made, and made im rule which admits of no conceivable exception which sbou
Now we contend that, however just the principle of "Representation by Population" may be, it is a priaciple to which the people of Upper Canda have no right to appeal. It is a fundamental sion in ethics, one which underlies all mora reasoning, and which cannot eren be called in question without a thorough confusion of right
and wrong, of truth and falsehood, of justice and ujustuce- of no man the no communit, ca plead in lus or its behalf, a principle which he or It has riolated, or allowed to be violated, in his or its behalf. But the people of Upper Canada through a long course of years actively riolated and in spitic of the protests of the Lower Can dians against the gross injustice thereby perpe Parlment upon the riolation of, the priaciple Representation by Population," when the effect of the application of that principle would have been to give to lower Canadn, because of
its far greater population and wealth, a politcal reponderance in the Legisitature. Therefore, it ruth, and justice, and right be objective and constant realities, independent of human passions and prejudices. the people of Upper Canad mand the application of the principle of "ReLet us take a case pracisely in point.
There can be no doubt as to the justice of the principle that, amongst partners in business, the profits of the business should be distributed m embarked theren by the several partners, r spectively. But if $A$ and $B$ were to enter int partnership, $A$ furnshing two-tibirds of the entur necessary capital; and if $B$ a vailng humself others, to usist upon reeeing one-balf the pro others, to insist upon receivng one-half the pro $t$ any subsequent period of the partnership, and means of his peculiar convection with $A-$ to
mand that the profits of the business should b
distributed upon terms different to those whic e, had himself insisted upon and obtained, whe an equal division of the profits was in bis faror. Under such crrcumstances $A$ would have the right to insist that the law imposed unon him by $B$ should still be binding upon both, althoug ther-relative conditions might have changed, and the capital invested by $B$ in the business migh be double of that mested by $A$. To any one whose moral sense is not thoroughly corrupted quity of moral rision this must be salf-eriquity of in the proposition that things which a equal to the same are equal to one another.
Now there is not, and can never be, any difference betwixt the moral code to which individuals are subject, and that which is bunding and wrong is the same, whether applied to the first or to the second; and one of the most pernicious, and yet most common errors of the day 15 that which distingushes betwixt private morality and public morality. But if we would apply to
Upper and Lower Canada respectively, :he same Upper and Lower Canada respectively, the same
moral Jaws as those which we should teel ourmoral laws as those which we should teef our-
selves bound to apply to the case above suggested of $A$ and $B$, there could be no two opinion as to the right of Upper Canada to insist upon "Representation by Population;" seeing that it application would have been unfarorable to itsel and favorable to Lower Canada. The question of rght, to ham who betieves that God has given
but one law of right and wrong, and that justice is justice, and injustice, injustice, whether applicd uestion of expedrency must bis as clear as the blinded by national and poltitical prejudices, and not intent upon his own dirty personal ends, ratitutions, and the preservation of our civll and religious liberthes.
We conclude therefore, thac it is the anterest fatholics to mantain an Equality of Repreentation betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, because it is only by so dong that they can main ain equality of political influence betwix the Catholic and Protestant sections of the Canadia community. We conctude also that Caltiones luat political equality, seeing that Protestant repudiated the principle of "Riepresentation b Population," when the application of that prine ained the principle of "Equality of Mepresenta ion" whilst their population waa far inferior to that of the Cathotic section of the community hese Catholics to uphold at the present ruonen "Equality of Mepresentation," and sunce the lare the inoral right to do so, it is their boundn duly so to do. If they, or any portion of
them neglect this duty'; the punishunent will fall first and bearrest upon the Catholic mmority Upper Canada, in that they will be deprived of the little adrantages which they now enjoy thanks to the influence of the Catholic rote in the Legislature, and will be irretrievably subject ant Ascendency" which George Brown and the Protestant Reforners have already in anticipa non placed upon their necks. A few anongst henn may perhaps obtain government sttuations and a slice of Ministerial pudding by suding wit pou the moral and relgoous interests of the enure Catholic communty, the effects of "Repre entation by Popula
We shall told by some whose passions over power heri reason, and whom the piospeecis weight than are the interests of their Church anc the Catbolic education of their children-1 extenuation of thew degrating aliance with
George Brown, that the Catholics of Upper Canada lave but hitte to be thankful for to the Catholie representatives of Lower Canada; rigorously, as they should have done, the Schoo Question would have been satisfactorly settled long ago. This is true, but is no reason for per manently strengthening the hands of Georg Brown, and bis allies the "Protestant ReformCanada, it Minhers representatives of Lower hamefully tax in the performance of then duties cowards their coreligionists of the West ; but this laxity had its orign, not in any ill-will toHic and unnauly dread of George in an impoour " naturul alleses" The Lower Canadans eared, lest by too warmly espousing the cause o hould intensify the hostility of chie inveterate nennes of all that the majority of Lowes Calla a mostly cherish. Dread of the Protestant Re oiners, who are the natural enemies of everyody and of everytining Catholic, presailed over excuse for, is the explanation of the hough no fact which the True Witness has not been
the last to condemn and expose, and which ceases not to deplore as one of the excitin causes of the irritation to which the Catholio portion of the body politic is at present subject explanation is correct hat everything which can tend perm Protestant Rease the political power of increasing the dread in which they are beld the Lower Canadians; and therefore of ing the apersion of the latter to in crea Upper Canadian gestions, even when interests of religion are at stake. It is from Protestant Reformers that the Separate Schools for Catholics emanated; the Protestant Reformers has that oppositio been kept alive, strred up and fand flame; and it 15 therefore madness on the pa of Catholics, it is but to throw fuel on the fir to do or say anything calculated to increase th political influence of the party which has rise to power by its successful appeals to Protestan nalicism, by its marked hostlity to Catholle in general, and by its marked contempt for the Popisl "Dogans" in particular. The practica result which we would draw from these conside tions is this:
That it is the interest and the duty of the Catholics of Lower Canada to take an activ part in all that concerns their persecuted brethre of the West ; and that it is the interest and the duty of the Catholics of Upper Canada to witi bold all political countenance from any wan, and any party, who or which, directly or indirectly,

To those of our Protestant cotemporaries wh
have kindly undertaken to cotiticise, but wh ave evidentiy not so much as glancell at, th Bishop's Pastoral against usury, we would say few words, with the object of allaying their ap prehensions, and of dissipating their objection They need-we can assure them of it-they
need be under no fears of any undue or tyrannineed be under no fears of any undue or tyranni-
cal interference with the course of trade, or with the business aftairs of the Province. The Bisliop of Montreal addresses lumself to the con sciences of sineere Catholics; but leaves th usurers, whether they be called Catholucs

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE.-APRIL 19, 1861

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| $g$; and this |  |  |  |  |
| itting |  | demed it their duty to testify therr admiration | and bome, and to trample every party tie and |  |
|  |  | of the brave Irish defenders of the rights of the | every human consideration, every prejudice, and | $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text { san } \\ \text { poid } \\ \text { for } \end{array}\right.$ |
| difer as to whether this sin can be repressed by civil legislation; but the common consent |  | Holy See. This duty has been appropriately | evary affection under foot, is unworthy of the name of Catholic. He is but what the Yankees | $1 \text { frool }$ |
|  |  | subjoined Address bias been sent to us for publi- |  |  |
| do the political economists argue ; their can never convince the heart, can never |  |  | a fellow-laborer in the same holy cause as | INFORMATION WANTED |
| of plain lonest sense, tha |  |  | in which the True Wutesss is eugaged. |  |
| ar from moral turptude who takes adranof liis neighbor's porerty or urgent wants, | threatoned changig to the nititrmosi. The French Canadians are warned that the leaders of the Opper |  | trammelled by party ties of any kud, indifferent to the clamors of partisam political strife, and to | yenrs goo for Liover RET HAGEN, Cobo |
| , |  |  |  |  |
| ss, |  | 3ith |  |  |
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| - ese the logic of the honest | schools but must wherover the population is mised submit to such schools as the majority chaose to es |  |  |  |
| In such a case the logic of the honest heart, whether Catholic or Protestant, is more power- |  | senge sad appreciation of their disisiterestociness and <br>  | chaldren. If these were all suited, they migher haugh to scorn the hostility of their foes. |  |
| than that of the clear head of the modern ical economist, and more in harmony with |  |  |  | NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. |
| poititaa economist, and more en the tearlings of the Gospel, aud the reecepts of |  |  |  |  |
| Cristian Charitr. |  |  | ing from the Montreal |  |
| For the liatred of "usury" is not confined to |  |  |  |  |
| ; and it would be a libel to deny tha |  |  | estants of the large cities in England. Our | ceived, by adressing ios No. 399 BURIINGTON Post Ofice, up to the FIRST of MAY |
| commercial dealings Protestants ofien set |  |  | erangelical cotemporary copes from the Loudon |  |
| calling themselves Catholics an example the latter might imitate with spritual | ${ }^{\text {cais }}$ |  | Watchman, a hugh Protestant autlority, who tells us that- |  TRUE WITNESS Montreal. |
| to themselves, and pecuniary profit to |  |  |  |  |
| stomers. Protestants have by no means poly of usury, and with many of them |  |  |  |  |
| will be found litule, if any substantial dif- | en Ca- |  |  |  |
| P's | $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{Ma}}^{\mathrm{Na}}$ |  |  |  |
| the Bishop's Pastoral. The Quebec Chronicle commenting upon it reco |  |  |  |  |
| doctrines of the Roman!S See | ${ }^{\text {lo }}$ |  | erangelical cotempora |  |
| quite in accordance with the science of tal economy;" and our cotemporary at the | f the |  |  |  |
| same time speaks eulogisicically of the Bislop's |  |  |  |  |
| strictures upon the conduct of " those sharks, of |  |  |  |  |
| whon we have too many, who take perfeet se- |  | ${ }_{\text {mail }}^{\text {mhil }}$ |  |  |
| th in the market.2 |  | ecoial order and raligion. |  |  |
| atreal Commercial |  |  |  |  |
| thougb at fif |  |  |  |  |
| entirety, be commented upon it in aptious spixit, yet in a subsequent |  | right and justice agninyt might nud ambition-the canse of the Curclu-and oue well worthy of the ans |  |  |
| le hoourably acknowledged his erroi; and |  | self-denying beroism of the clildren of the Island of Saints. |  |  |
| racted his too hasty condemnation; promisthat " the next time Bislop Bourget pub- |  |  |  |  |
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| ngg an opnion uron it. This is a good rule ; and |  |  |  |  |
| rotestants would universally act op to it, if |  |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {areaues for obrainirg }}$ asponemen in lif., |  |
| re expressing an opmion upon Catholic dogCatholic moral theology, and Catholc ob- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| learn from Catholic sources wherein those dog- mas, that theology, and those obserraaces consit, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| quallty, by being purged of all it acrimony.-- |  |  |  |  |
| We should no longer hear or read that the |  |  |  |  |
| Jesuits taught that it is lawful to do evil |  |  |  |  |
| good may follow-that it was a general rule of the Rornan Cburch that it was lawful to break |  |  |  |  |
| fath with heretics - and that the Catholic |  |  |  | FPW |
| Cburch approved of, and systematically encour- | residon', which was never the iatention of the lam." We need scarcely add that, as a consistent |  |  | special notice. |
|  |  |  | drans to bare beec greall |  |
| , | Wirness rejoices in the decision of the Court, |  |  |  |
| and issue them; fools accept and circulate them; ard in consequence an unhealthy social circula- |  |  |  |  |
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| mouth to mouth amongst Protestants, and | which enables the majority to tax the minority |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| they would look upon Papists as men with who | are opposed, eerery honest and liberal Catholic |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| hold any social or friendly intercourse what | an inmediate amendinent of the School system |  |  |  |
|  | itself. No man should be taxed for the support |  |  |  |
|  | either of a school or of a Church to whach he entertains conscientious objections; and this law, |  | Int helter remhan is they are. Thare io really no- |  |
| ens porion of hereho be the | which we desire to see applied in belaalf of |  |  |  |
| hody during the past week, bas been the debate |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {on Mr }}$ M. Ferguson's Bill for. Representation by | upon applying in all its integrity in betalf of |  |  |  |
| Population. This has been contioued by ad- |  |  |  |  |
| journment from day to day, and many powerf speeclies have been made on both sides. | Iaw of truth as distinguished from spurious lit |  |  |  |
| speeclies have been made on both sides. Dunkin distingusted bumself by an admirable | ralty, and is thus stated by Clirist Himself:- |  |  |  |
| dress on the subject, in the course of which |  |  |  |  |
| thoroughly analysed all the arguments of the advocates of the proposed clange, and exhibited their frivolity. It is however, a question of | of Divorce | ry. | arrels Mess, $\$ 17.50$ to $\$ 18.25 ;$ P ninaspected 11 c to 15 c . <br> tions to-day nre nominul, in the ubsence |  dinat tuis is the hargest, best besorrect and cteapesi Slock of Goodis in in |
| might against right, and one therefore, in wlich the Upper Canalians care little whether they have justice on therrside, so as they bave the power | Lestant Times tells us opinion of "strewd |  |  | April 19, 1861. |
| or might. "We-ths is their argument | the dissolution of one |  |  |  |
|  |  | age, and in the interests of Catholicip, |  |  |
|  | that Sir Cresswell Cresssvell is not more the |  |  |  |
| he means of assming our polical asce | follower, than the precursor of Hymen." |  | In his city on :he 12th instant, Mra. John Dou- |  |
| What matlers it, that at the time when tion of the Union was first mooted, we, | Disoree is in slort, but |  |  |  |
| tion of the Union was first mooted, we, thro our representatives insisted upon Equality | gamy; and it is the ineritable ten <br> Protestant principles to set aside the |  |  |  |
| representatives insisted ypon equalty |  |  |  |  |
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| erewith we mete out to others; we have |  | restricted to its legitimate domain, we as thoroughly detest it, under whatsoever form it may |  | What DR. WATIEsi writes us from Cooblocton, Rebio: <br>  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
| " The Queiec Gazette has som |  | one mother, the Church. To Ler we all, no matter what the place of our birth, belong; to i | property, leaving a namerous family in comfortable circumataicee, besides a large circle of friends to |  |



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|  <br> On Teenesany evering sridingiant, beo oficers of |  |  | information wanted, |  |
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|  |  |  |  | Apr $0_{1} 1860$. |
| men at Dinger, wibich was given at the Armory,Victoria Square. That fine apartment, well lit up with gas, and |  |  |  |  <br>  |
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|  | Cuptain Hanson, as another of the guests, relaru-dhanks in a short and soldierlike speect, which wis rery well received. |  |  |  |
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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { social merriment, tite ereniag past on-the company } \\ & \text { seemed to enjos ihemselres hirhly. The guests } \\ & \text { slipued nff soon ufter } 12 \text { oclock; still the lauch and } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
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|  | Schleicrmacher's Easay on St. Lake, and wroie an introductinn to the translation. The nuthor wns at learned, but well-known |  |  |  |
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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { prevent one of the nost rationalistic of bis bonks } \\ & \text { from being put into an English dress by an Soglish } \\ & \text { clergynang accompaied by an oriminal disconrse, } \\ & \text { appoying of and enforcing the German's views. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , |
|  | unathodos remirks:- <br> On Inspiration.-That doctrine of inspiration, ouce |  |  |  |
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|  | abandoncd, I inean of course by the learmed, for,undoubtedly, it is still n generally receirmd notion. |  |  |  |
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|  | As the more rigid theory of iaspiratian was aban doned on account of the insupernble dificulties op- posed to it by the discremncies fond in the Gospels |  |  |  |
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|  |  | goodnamartitacooring |  |  |
|  |  | S COVES, |  |  |
|  | in With this view of our Gospels, we certsinly neednot bo mlarmed at the course which may be tniken bs any investigations instituted to explain their mutua ralation, or even scruple to prosecute then ourselves-P . zix. must bare been wholly uniatelligible to the newconvorts, and could only bave given rise to wila, | ment of MANLLE PIECES AND GRATES IRON BEDSTEADS, $\qquad$ RODDEN \& MEILLEOR, <br>  |  |  |
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## THE , WRUE WHTNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--APRIL, 19,1861



